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Single Copy 17 Agorot.

THERE is a sense in which it would be true to say that the Arab Foreign Ministers' conference opening in DOOMED Beirut today carries with PARLEY in it the elements of its own destruction. Even before the meeting opened, the Iraqi Foreign Minister, Hashem Jawad, has already announced that his Government was in favour of giving the Palestinians the tools with which to take back Palestine. This statement seems to corroborate earlier reports that the Iraqi delegation intends to submit an elaborate plan for the immediate establishment of a Palestine Republic.

It goes without saying that such a plan as the Iraqis want to discuss would instantly explode the Beirut meeting. For one thing, the plan goes one step further even than the old Egyptian demand for the proclamation of a Palestine "being" or "status" — a demand which proved totally unacceptable to Jordan as it entailed the voluntary relinquishing on her part of the West Bank of the Jordan river, long since considered by Amman to be an integral part of the Kingdom.

But the Palestine problem is not the only danger threatening the conference. Another such danger is the steady deterioration of the relations between Cairo and Amman. It appears that two weeks of continuous effort by the Lebanese to prevent the raising of the Palestine issue in the hope of avoiding an explosion have come to nought; the Jordanian Foreign Minister, Mousa Nasser, has announced that his Government still insists that the conference should discuss his country's relations with the U.A.R. — and make it the first item on its agenda. Earlier reports to the effect that Cairo had expressed its readiness not to attack Jordan at the meeting provided that the latter abstain from submitting the issue for discussion do not seem to have impressed Amman, which sees in the meeting an opportunity for airing its views before the delegations of other Arab States, most of which have had a taste of Cairo's smear campaigns and agitation. For while the Tunisians are not likely to send a delegation to the meeting, the Moroccan, Iraqi, Saudi, Arabian and Sudanese delegates will no doubt listen with sympathy to what their Jordanian colleagues will have to say.

A third element of discord at the Beirut meeting is likely to be the Moroccan delegation's proposal for a revision of the Arab League Pact — a proposal to which the U.A.R. delegates are sure to object. Yet here, too, the Moroccans will not stand alone in their complaint. There is in fact a general feeling among member States other than the U.A.R. that the League as it is run today, with its headquarters in Cairo and its Secretariat behaving almost like a department of the U.A.R. Foreign Ministry, is not and cannot in the nature of things become the instrument of cooperation and coordination between its members which its founders had envisaged.

This state of affairs has of course arisen from Cairo's determination some years ago to monopolize the League and shape it into a tool for the realization of its own ambitious designs in the Arab world. It is thus almost certain that today's meeting in Beirut will misfire, no matter how hard the delegates will try to make it work. It is even doubtful whether the conference will ever come down to a discussion of Arab-Persian relations in the light of latest developments in this field. As things stand now, the U.A.R. authorities are in a difficult position after all the Arab States in turn have failed to follow in President Nasser's steps and break off relations with Teheran over its "recognition" of Israel. But even if the subject should come up for discussion, it would be very doubtful indeed whether this could yield any results. The truth is that the Beirut meeting is doomed to

failure.

... Mummy, some more, please!



Something special for You

(Continued on page 2, Col. 2)

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SUPERJETS**

Call TWA, Tel Aviv 67364

Israel Experts to Aid Nepal's Development

Israel is to send a group of experts to Nepal shortly to draw up plans of technical and other assistance and joint enterprises in the fields of agriculture, industry and construction works. Israel has also offered scholarships for specialized and general training of Nepalese personnel in Israel.

These points are contained in a joint communiqué issued last night by the Prime Minister of Nepal and Israel shortly before the former's departure from the end of a nine-day official visit. The Israeli Foreign Minister, Mr. E. P. Kofra, took off for home at midnight, seen off by Mr. Ben-Gurion. He will stop briefly in Teheran and Dushanbe on his way to Nepal.

The text of the joint communiqué runs as follows:

On the invitation of the Government of Israel, Mr. E. P. Kofra, Prime Minister of His Majesty's Government of Israel, arrived in Israel on August 13 to August 21, 1960. During this visit, the Prime Minister of Nepal attended on behalf of the Government of Nepal, the International Conference on Science in the Advancement of the New States organized by the Weizmann Institute.

Saw Development

While in Israel, Mr. Kofra acquainted himself with the work being done in the development of agriculture, industry and other fields. He was highly impressed by the remarkable achievements of the Government and people of Israel in the economy and in the field of industry, and he expressed his satisfaction that Israel had been able to accomplish so much in so short a time. He had to contend with difficulties and problems not in the least connected with the economic development of the country.

On the conclusion of his official visit to Israel, the Prime Minister called on the President of Israel and had several talks with the Prime Minister, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, the Minister for Agriculture and other high ranking officials of the Israeli Government. The talks were held in an atmosphere of cordiality and friendliness.

The two Prime Ministers explored the possibilities of mutual cooperation and assistance. They noted that Nepal and Israel were both determined to develop their respective countries in a democratic way and approached the issue of discussion do not seem to have impressed Amman, which sees in the meeting an opportunity for airing its views before the delegations of other Arab States, most of which have had a taste of Cairo's smear campaigns and agitation. For while the Tunisians are not likely to send a delegation to the meeting, the Moroccan, Iraqi, Saudi, Arabian and Sudanese delegates will no doubt listen with sympathy to what their Jordanian colleagues will have to say.

Mr. Kofra also indicated that the conference should discuss his country's relations with the U.A.R. — and make it the first item on its agenda. Earlier reports to the effect that Cairo had expressed its readiness not to attack Jordan at the meeting provided that the latter abstain from submitting the issue for discussion do not seem to have impressed Amman, which sees in the meeting an opportunity for airing its views before the delegations of other Arab States, most of which have had a taste of Cairo's smear campaigns and agitation. For while the Tunisians are not likely to send a delegation to the meeting, the Moroccan, Iraqi, Saudi, Arabian and Sudanese delegates will no doubt listen with sympathy to what their Jordanian colleagues will have to say.

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Prime Minister Ben-Gurion expressed the highest appreciation of the Government and people of Israel for the official visit of Prime Minister Kofra and his colleagues, and their spirit of goodwill and friendship, and

(Continued on page 2, Col. 2)

Cabinet Supports B-G's Neutral Panel

A majority of Cabinet Ministers yesterday expressed themselves in favour of Prime Minister Ben-Gurion's proposal to establish an impartial panel to arbitrate certain categories of labour disputes, including the one of the teachers. The minority labour parties are understood to have opposed Mr. Ben-Gurion's proposal.

Under this proposal, which is still a formative stage, the panel would consist of two representatives of the Teachers' Organization, Mr. Z. Sharaf, Director-General of Land Revenue; one of the Civil Service Commission (Mr. I. Melamede, the Acting Commissioner, or his representative), and the Ministry of Labour's Director of Labour Relations, Mr. R. Shari.

Since the present two-year labour contract expires at the end of this month (a day before the new school term begins), the committee will have to begin negotiations with the teachers immediately.

No mention was made at the Cabinet meeting as to which teachers' organizations would be represented in the negotiations.

The Government spokesman asked whether the new negotiating committee would

be bound by yesterday's Cabinet decisions on wage policy, reported that it is to be a certain amount of flexibility. The committee will certainly not reduce the salary gains approved by the Cabinet, he added.

A proposal by Ministers of the minority labour parties to award the teachers a flat monthly increase of IL10 on the basic salary was rejected by the Cabinet. One argument against this was that, while IL10 would constitute a small sum for the individual teacher, the total cost would exceed IL100, above the awards already agreed on.

The chief wage gain was by the teachers' organizations. Improvements in the teachers' automatic system of seniority increases — will cost, in the first year, from IL5.5m. to IL10m. Altogether, the pay increases will amount to between IL10m. and IL15m. a year.

Yesterday's decisions by the Cabinet included:

The Minister of Education will work out a plan to reduce the size of classes to 40 to 45 pupils (maximum) based on the existing of at least 120 to 150 pupils per class. In implementing the programme, the engaging of unqualified teachers should be avoided.

In addition, the Guri Committee should upset the existing differential between the greater salaries of teachers holding additional qualifications and teachers with teacher degrees, or between the

THE JERUSALEM POST

MONDAY, August 22, 1960 28 Av. 5720, 29 Safar, 1960, Vol. XXXVI, No. 3011

UAR-Jordan Clash on Palestine Seen at League Talks Today

BEIRUT (AP). — Arab diplomats were gathered here on Sunday for a Foreign Ministers' conference on the touchy topics of Persia, "Palestine" and Arab unity. The conference will open today in the village of Shatua-

ra, across the mountains from Beirut.

One obstacle to the meeting was overcome when U.A.R. Foreign Minister Mahmoud Fawzi agreed to lead his nation's delegation. Had he stayed away, the talks almost surely would have been adjourned before they began.

The U.A.R. intends to raise the question of a "Palestine entity" early in the conference, and this is sure to promote a florid fight with Jordan.

Israel's Foreign Minister, Hashem Jawad, arrived with an old project for creating a Palestinian state, covering what is now Israel — a project opposed by the U.A.R. as well as Jordan.

Shortly after he arrived, Jawad had a lengthy meeting with the Prime Minister of Jordan, a Catholic priest.

A military band played "La Congolaise," the national anthem of the new Republic, and "Hatikva."

Welcoming the President were Prime Minister Ben-Gurion, the President's Aide, Alain de Mihne, Y. Carmel, the Minister of Education and Culture, Mr. Abba Eban, and the Minister of Finance, M. L. Dallier.

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The President is accompanied by his Minister of Information, M. Appolinaire Bazzano, and the Director of his Office, M. Robert Mazzag.

In a prepared statement, President Youlou said that he had heard glowing reports on the progress of the U.N. in Chad, M. Francois Tombalbaye, and was glad to be able to see the country for himself. He said that, except for France and France, which were his other fatherlands, this was the first time that he had set foot in a foreign country.

Mr. Ben-Gurion greeted the distinguished visitors by expressing his hope that fruitful cooperation in the interests of international peace.

The two Prime Ministers explored the possibilities of mutual cooperation and assistance. They noted that Nepal and Israel were both determined to develop their respective countries in a democratic way and approached the issue of discussion do not seem to have impressed Amman, which sees in the meeting an opportunity for airing its views before the delegations of other Arab States, most of which have had a taste of Cairo's smear campaigns and agitation. For while the Tunisians are not likely to send a delegation to the meeting, the Moroccan, Iraqi, Saudi, Arabian and Sudanese delegates will no doubt listen with sympathy to what their Jordanian colleagues will have to say.

Mr. Kofra also indicated that the rapid pace of development in the field of agriculture, industry and construction in Israel was very impressive and encouraging indeed, and expressed the hope that Israel, using her own experience in these fields, could make available extremely valuable cooperation and assistance to Nepal, which was determined to become a member of the U.N. — and make it the first item on its agenda. Earlier reports to the effect that Cairo had expressed its readiness not to attack Jordan at the meeting provided that the latter abstain from submitting the issue for discussion do not seem to have impressed Amman, which sees in the meeting an opportunity for airing its views before the delegations of other Arab States, most of which have had a taste of Cairo's smear campaigns and agitation. For while the Tunisians are not likely to send a delegation to the meeting, the Moroccan, Iraqi, Saudi, Arabian and Sudanese delegates will no doubt listen with sympathy to what their Jordanian colleagues will have to say.

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100 Babies Born Every 33 Secs. —Size of Population Problem

By PHILIP GILLON, Jerusalem Post Reporter

REHOVOT. — "During the 33 seconds that have passed since I began speaking, 100 new babies were born on this earth," declared Prof. M. C. Shlesnyak, of the Weizmann Institute, at yesterday's session of the International Conference on Science in the Advancement of New States.

"In the course of 24 hours, the net population increase is about 100,000 persons. If there were 100,000 in town, and you counted them at the rate of one per second, it would take you 28 hours, and you would have walked from the Weizmann Institute to the health clinics.

Professor Tachi conceded that the programme was made possible by the high standard of literacy in Japan, and by the absence of any religious taboos.

Mr. M. Eliezer Perrin, Chairman of the Wellcome Foundation in London, made the most fascinating proposal of the day — the introduction of fish-grazing and farming in the depths of the sea. He drew an analogy with the process. Man had made on the land, where he was born hunting for his food, first to graze animals and later to grow crops with which to feed them.

Harding' Fish

Obviously, the difficulty in changing from hunting fish in the depths of the sea to herding them was the lack of fencing to keep them in specific areas. Mr. Perrin suggested that it was quite possible to create areas of supermarines or other barrier which would keep the fish concentrated in areas where they could be fed and collected, like cattle.

Professor Atsushi Watanabe, of the University of Tokyo, outlined the very great example of the introduction of planned population control in history.

In 1933, the birth rate of Japan was 33 per thousand, and the death rate 20 per thousand. By 1959, the birth rate had been brought down to 17 per thousand and the death rate to seven. Professor Tachi explained that immediately after World War Two, there were "marriage and baby booms" — and as the average income increased by half at the same time, there was a very considerable amount of illegally induced abortion.

In 1958, the Japanese Diet passed legislation legalizing abortion in certain cases, and

NEPAL

(Continued from Page One)

deeply impressed by the firm resolve of the Government and people of Nepal to build and develop their country in a democratic and progressive way, he referred to his deep sympathy felt by the Government and people of Nepal for those endeavours, and their desire to extend all possible cooperation and assistance to His Majesty's Government of Nepal.

After detailed discussions the two Prime Ministers agreed that the Government of Israel would be sent to Nepal, at an early date, a group of experts to determine and draw up concrete plans of technical and other assistance and joint enterprises with Nepal in the field of agriculture, industry and construction works, and also to explore possibilities of further cooperation between Nepal and Israel. The Government of Israel also agreed to provide scholarships for special and general training of Nepalese personnel and students in Israel.

Goodwill Gesture

The Prime Minister of Nepal greatly appreciated the gesture of goods and friendship and the Prime Minister and Government of Israel for their generous assistance. The two Prime Ministers expressed the hope that such cooperation and assistance would provide greater opportunities for the people of the two countries to come together and understand each other and thus help to consolidate and further strengthen the ties of friendship between Nepal and Israel. They also expressed the conviction that an attitude of understanding and mutual cooperation in concrete enterprises, emanating from a spirit of good will and cooperation, was essential for the unity and progress of Asian and African countries and also for global peace.

The two Prime Ministers resolved to further strengthen the ties of friendship between Nepal and Israel and expressed satisfaction that the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries had further promoted the friendship existing between the two countries. They reasserted their determination to make still greater efforts for the ever-growing friendship between Nepal and Israel.

Shitrit to Take Over While Rosen Abroad

The Cabinet yesterday approved the leave of absence requested by the Minister of Justice, Mr. Pinhas Rosen. It appointed the Minister of Police, Mr. Rehov Shitrit, as Acting Minister of Justice until Mr. Rosen's return from Switzerland in the middle of September.

Y. Weitz Named Head of Lands Authority

The Cabinet yesterday approved the appointment of Mr. Yosef Weitz as Director of the Israel Lands Authority. The appointment was made in accordance with the Basic Law — Israel Lands, on the proposal of the Minister of Agriculture, Aluf Moshe Dayan, who is charged with the implementation of the law.

TEACHERS

(Continued from Page One) salaries of those holding B.A. degrees and those with M.A. degrees, the salaries of the "middle" level teachers — those holding B.A. degrees — will be adjusted to preserve the ratio.

The Ministry of Education will establish a "without distinction" committee consisting of representatives of the teachers, the Treasury, and the Ministry of Education, to work out further and more detailed arrangements for the following (all of which are included in the Guri Report):

1. the functions which entitle a teacher to receive a salary;

2. the professional literature allowances system;

3. the functions of school principals and various deputations;

4. the functions of various diversified teachers;

5. a programme of advanced study for active inspectors;

6. the professional literature allowances system.

The Cabinet yesterday approved the dissolution of the report of the Public Committee for the Study of Teachers' Wage Scale and Working Conditions (Guri Report).

The Ambassador to London, Mr. Eshet Avriel, reported to the Cabinet on Tuesday, in connection with the new Congo Republic.

Sigbert J. Prais

MARRIED

Birmingham, August 21, 1960.



Olympic Team in Rome

Jerusalem Post Reporter

LYDDA AIRPORT. —

Hundreds of sports fans and

relatives gathered at the air-

port yesterday to bid farewell

to the Israel delegation to the

Olympic Games. The team,

which flew to Rome aboard

El Al's first flight, comprised

19 sportsmen, four trainers,

and five escorts pictured

above.

The team arrived in Rome last night, *Reuven* reported.

At a farewell party shortly

before the delegation's de-

parture, speeches were de-

livered by the Assistant Di-

rector-General of the Edu-

cation Ministry, Mr. A. Israeli;

the Chairman of the Knesset

Sports Committee, Mr. G.

Ben-Zvi; M.M. (Dudu) chair-

man of the Israel Olympics

Committee; Mr. Y. Hacohen; and

leaders of the country's sports

organizations.

The leader of the delega-

tion, Mr. Shlomo Zyman, re-

spoused.

A few hours earlier, the

Petah Tikva Hapoel team left

by El Al on a European tour.

(photo: *Seia* Newsphoto Agency)

means of Payment

Rise by 16.4%

The means of payment have

risen by 16.4 per cent in the

first six months of 1960, and

the Governor of the Bank of

Israel will now have to report

to the Government for the sharp increase.

Under Clause 35 of the

Bank of Israel Law, the Governor of the Bank

will have to report to the Government for the sharp increase.

The delegates to the Hebrew Conference with Foreign Minister Golda Meir. The guests at the informal

Knesset Dinner reception included

the Knesset Speaker, Cabinet Ministers, Knesset members, Police Inspector-General, members of the Diplomatic Corps, and senior Government officials.

After a spot check by Ma-

yor Yosef Levy, on Friday

showed that local green-

grocers were taking a rip-

on the means of payment

by more than 16 per cent

in a 12-month period.

The last such report covered

the period between May 1957

and May 1958.

The sharp rise in the means

of payment was attributed to

the increase in the cost of

foreign currency leased

to the Government.

The Council announced that if it proves ne-

cessary, another City-run shop

will be opened in other re-

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